Phthinolophus, n. gen.

♂ antennæ simple, an elliptical thickening at base above with a notch at the outer portion. Fore wing with a broad costal fold on basal half containing a tuft of pale hairs. Wings moderately elongate, costa convex. Fore wings with all the veins from the cell, 4 curved, narrowly separated from 5 at base. Hind wing with veins 3 and 4 stalked, 5 arising close to the base of the stalk, curved; 6 and 7 closely approximate. Thorax smooth, head with a low keeled crest. Palpi porrect, second joint broadly tufted, third bare. In the unset specimens an erect tuft of scales projects triangularly upward above the basal third of inner margin, which is lost in the set specimens.

Phthinolophus indentanus, n. sp.

♂ with the costal two-thirds of fore wing dark blackish brown, yellowish and brighter at apex where a row of dark costal strigæ are visible, but a dark band again succeeds, running obliquely from the apex. Inner third light gray, incising the brown at basal and outer thirds; a few brown strigæ on inner margin and a double row of two short brown bars in a yellowish field in the position of the ocelloid patch, the inner pair sometimes forming a distinct brown spot. The tuft seen in the unset specimens is in the basal projection of the gray area. Hind wing gray. Expanse, 12 to 14 mm.

♀ lighter colored, the costal two-thirds largely ocherous, streaked with brown, its lower edge marked with dark brown bars in a broken row from below cell to apex. Inner margin gray, incising the ocherous color; ocelloid patch as in the ♂, ocherous, cut vertically by gray, but showing three brown bars in two series, the inner series forming a distinct brown spot. Expanse, 14 to 15 mm.

17 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀; Palm Beach, Florida (Dyar); Fortress Monroe, Virginia (U. S. Dept. Agriculture); Mt. Airy, Pennsylvania, and Anglesea, New Jersey (Laurent); Montclair, N. J. (Kearfott); Hastings, Fla. (Kearfott).

Type.—No. 6804, U. S. National Museum.

—Mr. Ashmead exhibited an interesting new genus and species of wasp, described in the following paper:

MYRMECOSALIUS, A NEW GENUS IN THE CEROPALIDÆ.

By William H. Ashmead.

Apterous and subapterous Ceropalidæ are rare, there being only three or four species known, so that the species described below, which represents a new genus in the subfamily *Pepsinæ*, is of great interest. It was discovered by Dr. William M.

Wheeler, in Texas, living in the nest of the harvesting ant, *Pogonomyrmex barbatus* Smith, and was sent to me some months ago. It may be predaceous upon some of the curious arachnids living in ant nests in Texas.

Myrmecosalius, n. gen.

♀.—Wings rudimentary, narrowed, not quite reaching to the metathoracic spiracles, and with only two basal cells, the stigma, radial, cubital and discoidal cells being wholly absent; head, legs, and abdomen as in *Salius* (*Priocnemis*); thorax narrowed, the prothorax only two-thirds as wide as the head, the mesothorax contracted, the mesonotum being rather small, shorter, and much narrower than the pronotum; the scutellum is small, rounded behind, the postscutellum hardly one-third the length of the scutellum; metathorax longer than wide, convexly rounded, the spiracles linear. ♂ unknown.

Myrmecosalius nigriceps, n. sp.

♀.—Length, 5.5 to 6 mm. Head, except the clypeus, the mandibles, and the palpi, and the antennæ, except the first three joints, which are brownish-yellow, black; the clypeus, mandibles, thorax, legs, and the abdomen, except the pygium and the hypopygium which are black, wholly ferruginous. The head is finely, closely punctulate, opaque, the thorax finely, microscopically shagreened, while the abdomen is smooth, shining, although under a strong lens it is seen to be microscopically shagreened and finely sericeous or downy.

Type.—No. 6820, U. S. National Museum.

—Dr. Howard referred to a recent paper by Mr. Charles T. Brues in the *Biological Bulletin* on the messmates of ants of the genus *Eciton*. Among the species treated in this paper as found in these ants' nests were some Proctotrypoids belonging to new species in the Ceraphronidæ, and a *Telenomus*. It was noteworthy, he said, that no aphids nor coccids were found in the nests, but a large number of flies of the family Phoridæ. The Ceraphronids were probably parasitic upon the Phorid larvæ, but what did the *Telenomus* parasitize? Dr. Howard thought they possibly attacked the ants' eggs.

Mr. Ashmead said he thought they might be parasitic on spiders' eggs, as spiders had been found in some of the ants' nests.

—Mr. Warner showed a hymenopterous parasite belonging to the Proctotrypoid genus *Scelio*, stating that he had found it attached by its mandibles between the base of the wing and the